

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 14

November 1946

PART IV

SOCIAL

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

	Page
Section 1. Public Health and Welfare . . . . .	259
Section 2. Education, Religion and Media of Expression . .	277





SECTION 1  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Welfare. . . . .	1
Hospital Administration. . . . .	13
Veterinary Affairs . . . . .	15
Dental Affairs . . . . .	18
Nursing Affairs. . . . .	20
Supply . . . . .	23
Preventive Medicine. . . . .	38
Vital Statistics . . . . .	50

WELFARE

Public Assistance

1. Welfare payments in October totaled ¥ 120,410,112 compared with ¥ 127,607,087 in August. Assistance in kind totaled ¥ 16,585,715. Individuals receiving aid in October numbered 2,703,439 of whom 67,047 were in institutions.

Ministry of Welfare

2. Reorganization of the Ministry of Welfare was completed during the month. The Ministry is composed of 11 bureaus, each subdivided into various sections. Chart, page 260, shows the reorganized Ministry of Welfare.

Under the new organization of the Ministry's public health service a separate public health section and a welfare section were provided for in each prefecture. The sections in the prefectural governments are being established as rapidly as qualified personnel can be found.

3. Conferences were held in November with welfare officials and visits made to welfare institutions on Kyushu and Shikoku and in Kure and Kyoto to obtain information on welfare programs relating to the Daily Life Security Law. Despite lack of trained personnel and shortages of supplies improvement was noted in the administration of the Law.

Some prefectures have started regular meetings of welfare officials and volunteer welfare committeemen with a view toward raising present standards of welfare administration and public assistance.

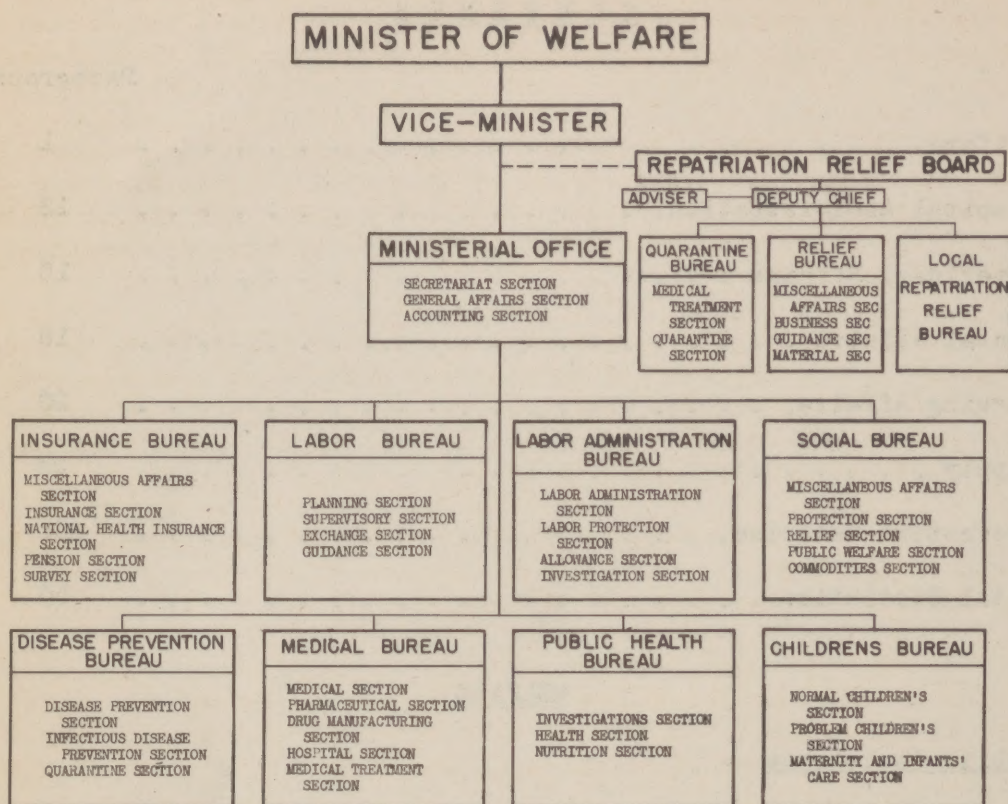
Child Welfare

4. Juvenile vagrants from some metropolitan areas are being sent to farms and fishing villages to relieve the institutions and to provide the children with better surroundings.



# ORGANIZATION OF MINISTRY OF WELFARE

31 NOVEMBER 1946



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

NOVEMBER 1946

GHQ · SCAP

NUMBER 91

5. A Child Welfare Bureau was established in the Ministry of Welfare during the month to co-ordinate the activities of all agencies concerned with child welfare problems, to conduct research and studies in child welfare and to administer definite programs in this field.

## Population Movement

6. The restriction of free movement of the civilian population into most cities was extended until 31 March 1947 because of the food and shelter situation in the urban areas.

Toyobashi and Toyama were excluded from this extension and the return of the legal residents of these cities began on 30 November.

7. SCAP policy on government financial support of private welfare institutions was clarified at a conference held with representatives of the Ministry of Welfare on 30 October.

The policy permits grants to existing private welfare institutions for repair, restoration or expansion only when there are no other facilities in a given area that are equipped to meet institutional needs and when such grants provide the most economical and feasible means of meeting these needs.

Private institutions providing care for persons requiring public assistance may be reimbursed by the Government up to the average per capita cost of care based on current operating expenses after deducting income.



No grants will be made by national, prefectural or local governments for the establishment or re-establishment of private welfare institutions.

8. The opening ceremony for a one-year professional course in social work was held on 9 November at the Japanese Red Cross Headquarters under the auspices of the Central Social Work Association.

The courses of study and training began on 11 November with 51 students between the ages of 21 and 30 and representing 20 prefectures; four of the students were women. All the students are college or university graduates and have varying professional backgrounds.

9. The first of a series of short in-service training courses sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare for government welfare workers was conducted at Otsu, Shiga Prefecture, from 11 to 29 November. Similar courses are scheduled for all Japan with approximately 35 students admitted to each course.

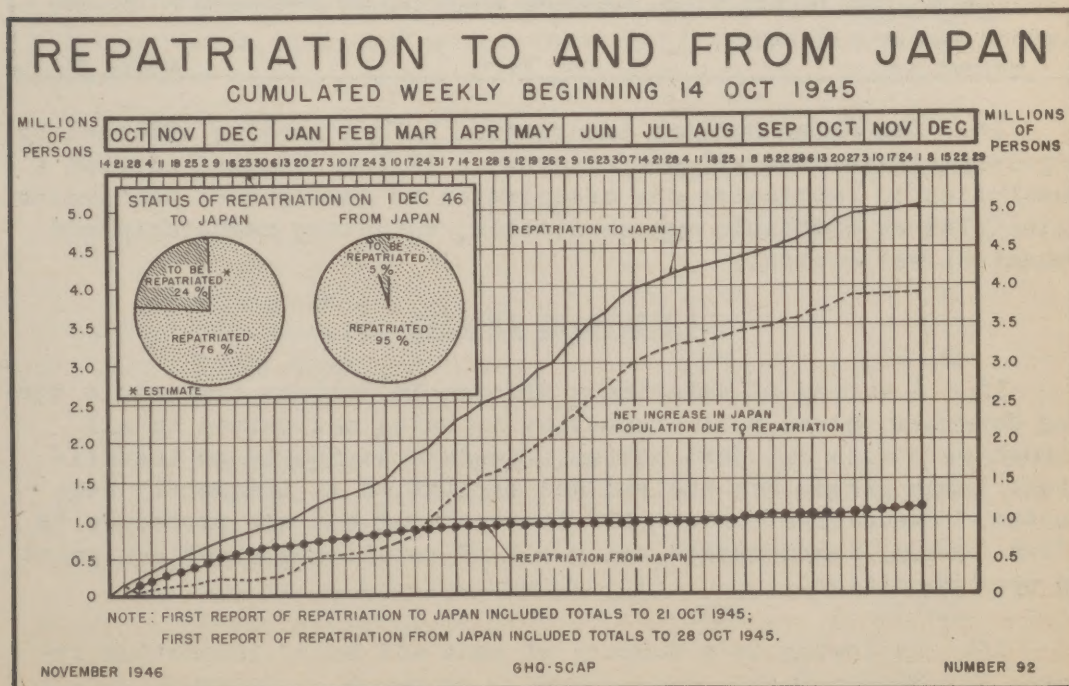
10. A nationwide school lunch program was established during November with supervision by the Ministries of Welfare, Finance, Home Affairs and Agriculture and Forestry.

This program has been started in the urban schools that were prepared to handle student feeding on a supplementary basis. Later it will include rural areas and all primary and secondary schools as experience is gained and as sources of necessary nutritional items are assured.

The students are given one additional meal a day to supplement their meager diet. It contains body-strengthening foods and is designed to change the existing bad dietary habits. Part of this food comes from the food imports of Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia. It is expected to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases among school children.

#### Repatriation

11. Japanese repatriated from 28 October to 1 December numbered 107,517. In the same period 56,801 foreign nationals left Japan of whom 49,336 were Ryukyans and 3,331 were Koreans.

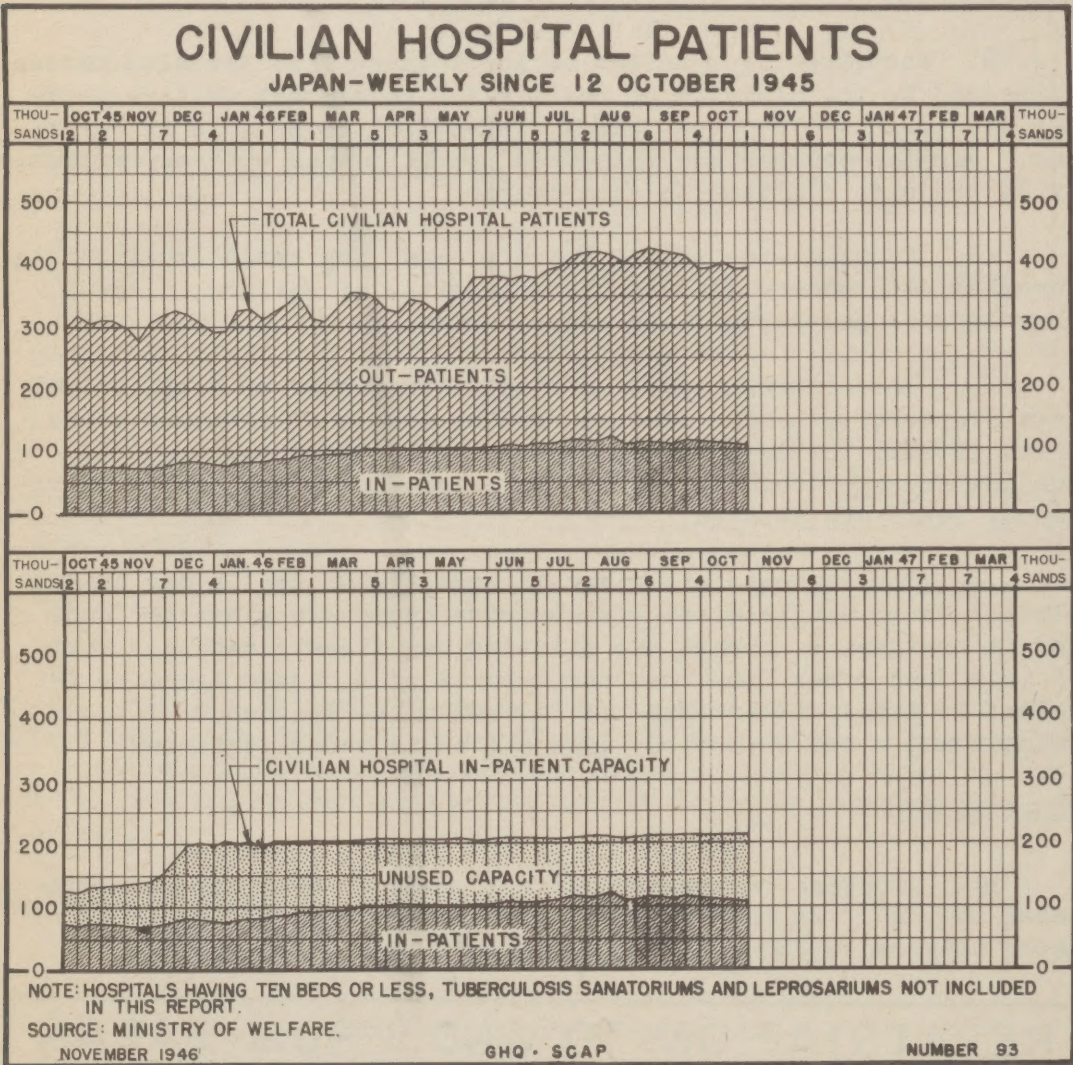




12. When approximately 9,000 Ryukyans in the Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto area delayed reporting to reception centers SCAP on 23 November warned all Ryukyans on Honshu to obtain complete information on eligibility and sailing schedules and report to repatriation centers by 12 December. Potential repatriates will have to report to the centers in time for the six days' quarantine required before departure.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

13. On 1 November there were 3,022 hospitals with 214,470 beds available of which 108,216 were occupied. During this period 285,001 persons received out-patient treatment.



14. The Japan Medical Association held a meeting attended by representatives from all prefectures on 19 November and adopted a resolution to reorganize the association to embody such democratic principles as equitable representation, voluntary membership and decentralized control.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

15. A survey of veterinary affairs in Saitama Prefecture during November showed meat inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses but post mortem procedure is faulty as insufficient lymph glands are incised and sanitation is frequently neglected. Pasteurization of milk is practiced but the procedure is often faulty, thermometers being out of repair and other equipment in poor condition.

16. Following is a summary of meat and dairy inspection reports for September:



MEAT INSPECTION  
September

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	24,890	381	225	2,915	6,865
Condemned ante mortem	-	17	-	-	2
Condemned post mortem					
Total	9	2	0	0	7
Partial	288	13	0	16	412
Viscera	3,275	30	0	1,019	829

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MILK INSPECTION  
September

Special Milk

Farm inspections	2
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant inspections	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	5,614
Samples examined	6,557
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	400
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,022
Plant inspections	42
Samples examined	58
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	9
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

17. During October Aichi Prefecture reported 21,397 cases of chick pullorum, increasing the total more than 600 percent since September.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	
	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Anthrax	2	2
Blackleg	0	0
Brucellosis	0	20
Trichomoniasis	43	132
Texas fever	76	23
Swine erysipelas	1	4
Swine plague	36	2
Rabies	0	6
Equine scabies	1	0
Strangles	334	189
Equine infectious anemia	62	32
Chick pullorum	368	23,945

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.



## DENTAL AFFAIRS

### Dental Rehabilitation

18. Thirty-nine dentists were re-established in practice during the month ending 25 November.

### Dental Hygiene

19. The Tokyo-to Health Center was granted authority by the Ministry of Welfare to establish a dental hygiene section.

## NURSING AFFAIRS

20. Schools of nursing in 27 prefectures were surveyed by representatives of the Ministry of Welfare during the month to obtain information relative to curricula, educational standards, physical set-up and degree of training. On the basis of the surveys the Ministry will determine which schools will be eligible to continue to function when new legislation is passed governing standards for schools of nursing.

A number of the schools surveyed were found in good condition and with some assistance could continue with a standardized training program.

Hospitals, clinics and similar institutions were also inspected.

21. The second editions of "Public Health Nursing" and the "Journal of Nursing" were published during the month.

22. The first meeting of the Japanese Nurses', Public Health Nurses and Midwives Association was held 22-24 November in Tokyo. There was an attendance of 1,200 nurses representing all prefectures.

The constitution and by-laws have been rewritten with democratic principles as the basis. The aim of the Association is to advance high ethical and professional conduct, to promote professional knowledge and skill, to encourage co-operation among nurses and midwives and to encourage educational advancement in the profession.

A special fund has been started for the Association by the Medical Journal Company to be used for scholarships to outstanding nurses.

## SUPPLY

### Production

23. Production of medicines during October did not vary greatly from the preceding four months. The value of production of noncontrolled medicines decreased approximately ¥ 12,000,000 and a corresponding increase occurred in the production of patent medicines.

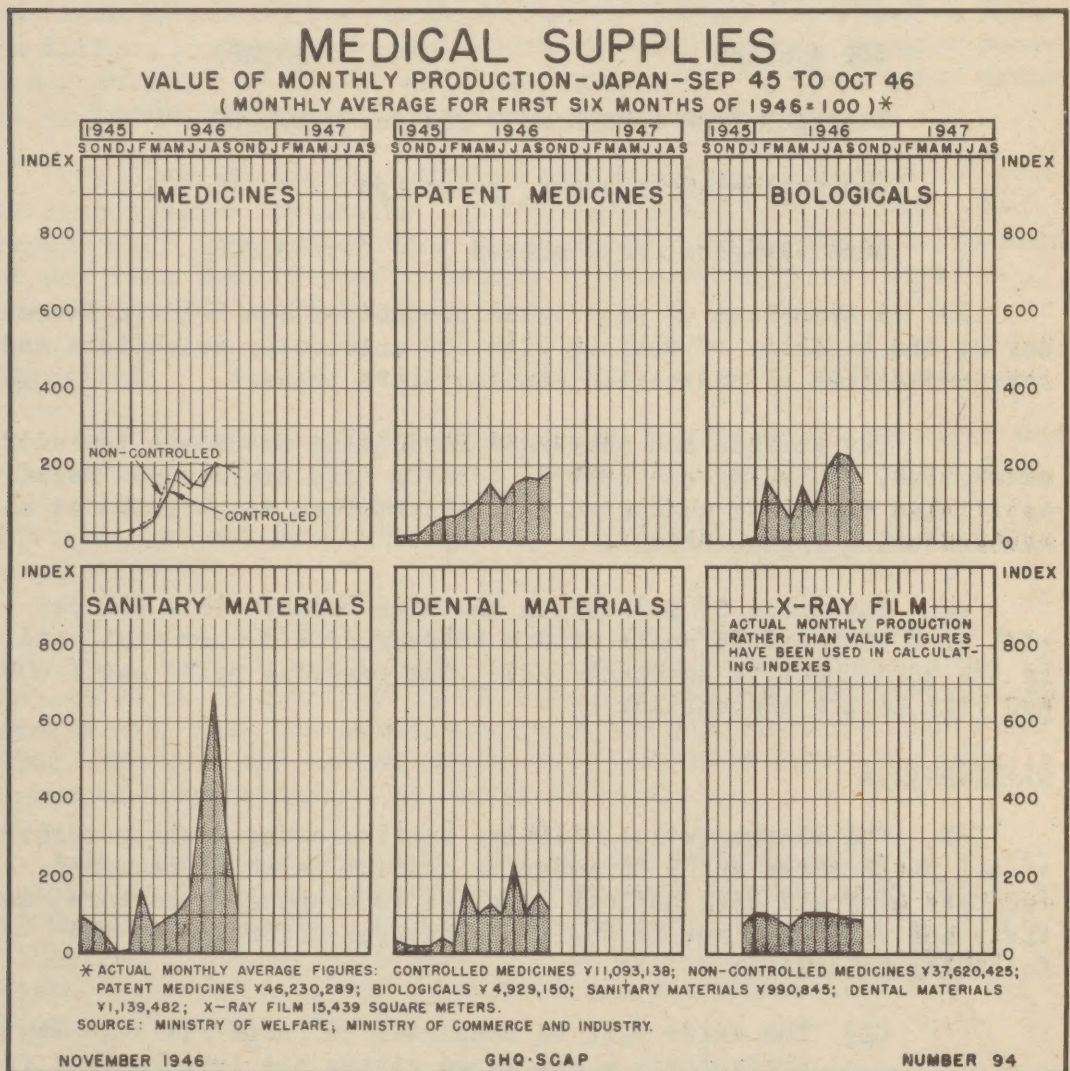


# MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

October  
(yen)

Controlled medicines	21,658,005
Noncontrolled medicines	61,935,345
Patent medicines	84,480,106
Sanitary material	1,152,088
Dental material	1,281,490
Biologicals	7,432,974
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,940,008</b>

24. The following chart shows production of medical supplies by month since September 1945.



25. The total production of the principal vaccines during October was as follows:

Cholera	845,450 cc
Typhus	104,650 cc
Triple typhoid	497,325 cc
Smallpox	1,290,000 doses
Diphtheria antitoxin	246,730 cc
Diphtheria toxoid	7,171,653 cc

26. Continued emphasis is being placed on the production of typhus vaccine. Egg supply being the limiting factor, 252 tons of commercial mixed feeds are being made available for distribution to sources supplying manufacturers with eggs.



27. The program for the production of sanitary materials from imported American cotton was initiated with the allocation of 9,500 bales for the period ending 31 March 1947. Factories have been selected and production is scheduled as follows:

Absorbent cotton	6,600 bales
Bandages	1,300 bales
Gauze	<u>1,600</u> bales
Total	9,500 bales

28. The production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment was satisfactory during November. The initial program for production of spraying equipment was completed during the month with the following amount produced by 16 November:

DDT dusters	25,366
Knapsack type sprayers, 3 gallon	10,000
Semiautomatic sprayers, pump type	3,616
Hand sprayers, half gallon	3,000

29. A symposium of penicillin production was held in November at the Ministry of Welfare with 400 university scientists and representatives of penicillin manufacturers present.

The surface and submerged production processes including extraction, finishing and control testing were explained. Research activities are being augmented and laboratories established at all manufacturing installations.

30. The price of penicillin has been reduced to ¥ 200 per vial of 30,000 oxford units with a subsidy of ¥ 90 per vial paid by the Government to manufacturers. The previous price was ¥ 400 per vial with ¥ 180 subsidy.

#### Distribution

31. The Pharmaceutical Affairs Section ordered the governors of all prefectures on 15 November to conduct sales of returned Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies to hospitals, doctors, dentists and veterinarians in their prefectures according to the following procedure:

- (1) The sales will be conducted in large cities. In prefectures where large cities are inconvenient for the practitioners to reach additional sales points will be established.
- (2) Large buildings or department stores will be utilized for these sales and trained salespeople will be employed to sell this material.
- (3) The sales will continue until all the stocks are disposed of.
- (4) Adequate advertising through newspapers and medical associations will be made in advance to acquaint authorized personnel with the time, date and place.
- (5) The price of these supplies will be lower than the current market value.



- (6) Restricted checks will be acceptable for purchases.
- (7) Every aid will be given the practitioner to enable him to procure the type of supplies he actually needs.
- (8) Interprefectural transfer of slow moving supplies will be made so that dispositions can be made in the prefecture where the need of the slow moving items may be greatest.
- (9) The Ministry of Welfare will submit to SCAP reports showing progress of sales, dates of the beginning and completion and the monetary value of the supplies sold by each prefecture.

32. An emergency shipment of 1,120 vials of typhus vaccine was made by air during the month to the Formosa Repatriation Team in Kiirun, Formosa, for inoculation of repatriates. Another emergency shipment of 25,000 vials was made to Korea pending the arrival of Korean requirements from the United States.

33. The Ministry of Welfare has taken steps to restrict sales of insecticides containing insufficient quantities of DDT. The powder will be marketed only in 10 percent strength and in containers of not less than 10-pound capacity to insure adequate supply of worthwhile DDT products.

#### Narcotics

34. A program of recording all narcotic addicts in Japan was inaugurated during the month. A standard questionnaire is being circulated to all prefectural narcotic officials by the Narcotic Division and all pertinent information concerning each addict is to be reported.

35. The transfer of excess narcotic stocks from retailers, doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons to local wholesalers is scheduled to be completed by 15 December in order that wholesalers' stocks will show the actual amount of working stocks in Japan for 1946. To date the excess stocks so transferred have more than balanced the purchases from local wholesalers.

36. Narcotic officials from all the eastern prefectures assembled in Tokyo on 8 November and from the western prefectures on 12 November in Osaka. At these meetings the duties and responsibilities of the new officials, all of whom are licensed pharmacists, were outlined and instructions were given on the different phases of narcotic control.

Discussions at the conferences showed that the narcotic control program is making rapid progress in that medicinal narcotics can now be obtained from legitimate sources at fair prices.

These meetings completed the preliminary orientation of narcotic officials from every prefecture.

37. The Ministry of Justice reported during November that the 17 defendants in the Wakayama Opium Case were found guilty and sentenced on 31 October. The procurator and the Ministry of Justice considered eight of the sentences too light and have entered an appeal.

#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

38. Maps, pages 268 and 269, show the prefectural communicable disease rate for October and charts, page 270, give monthly



# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

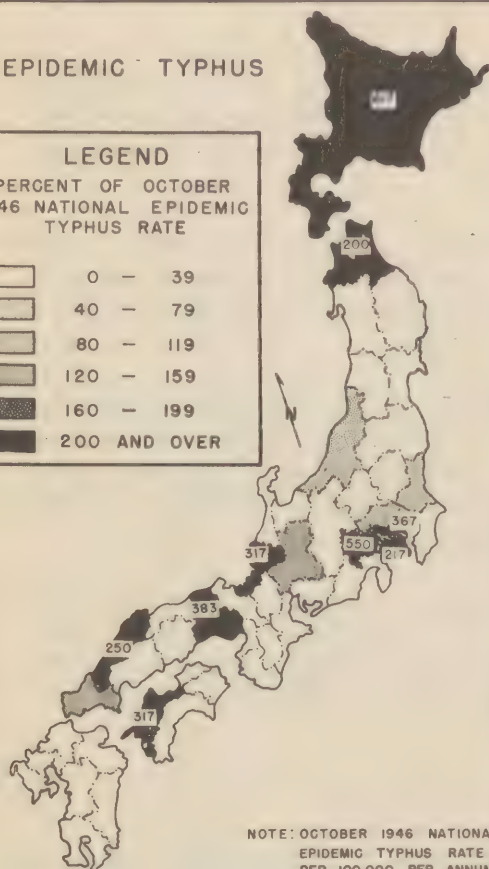
PREFECTURES — JAPAN — OCTOBER 1946

## EPIDEMIC TYPHUS

### LEGEND

PERCENT OF OCTOBER  
1946 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC  
TYPHUS RATE

	0 — 39
	40 — 79
	80 — 119
	120 — 159
	160 — 199
	200 AND OVER



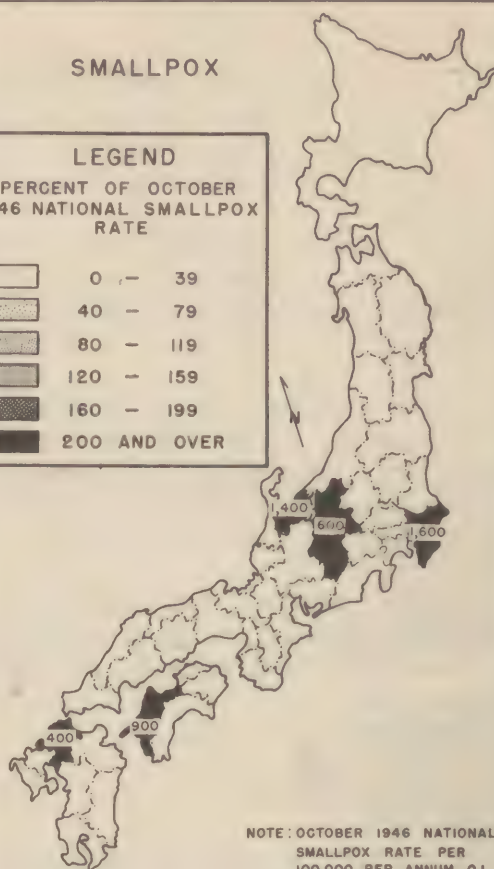
NOTE: OCTOBER 1946 NATIONAL  
EPIDEMIC TYPHUS RATE  
PER 100,000 PER ANNUM  
0.6.

## SMALLPOX

### LEGEND

PERCENT OF OCTOBER  
1946 NATIONAL SMALLPOX  
RATE

	0 — 39
	40 — 79
	80 — 119
	120 — 159
	160 — 199
	200 AND OVER



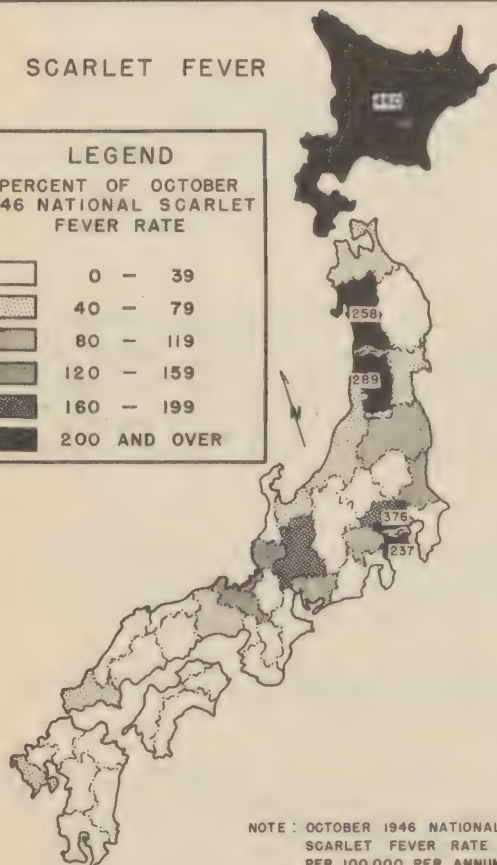
NOTE: OCTOBER 1946 NATIONAL  
SMALLPOX RATE PER  
100,000 PER ANNUM 0.1.

## SCARLET FEVER

### LEGEND

PERCENT OF OCTOBER  
1946 NATIONAL SCARLET  
FEVER RATE

	0 — 39
	40 — 79
	80 — 119
	120 — 159
	160 — 199
	200 AND OVER



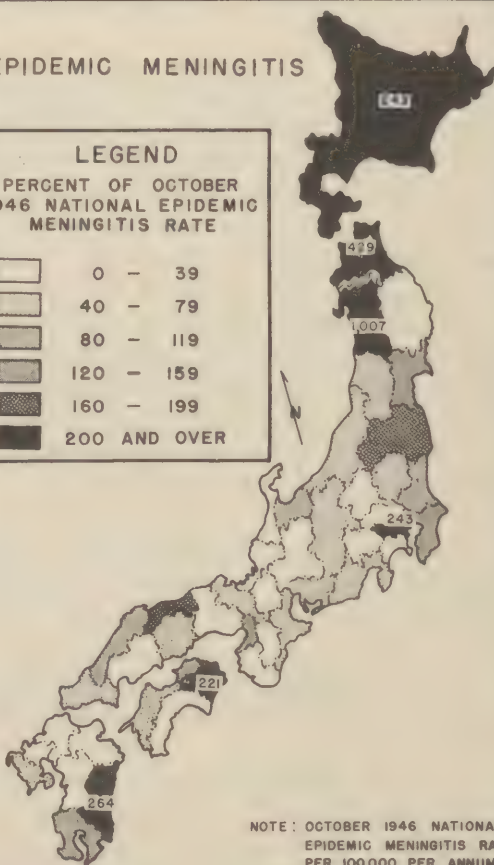
NOTE: OCTOBER 1946 NATIONAL  
SCARLET FEVER RATE  
PER 100,000 PER ANNUM  
3.8.

## EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

### LEGEND

PERCENT OF OCTOBER  
1946 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC  
MENINGITIS RATE

	0 — 39
	40 — 79
	80 — 119
	120 — 159
	160 — 199
	200 AND OVER



NOTE: OCTOBER 1946 NATIONAL  
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS RATE  
PER 100,000 PER ANNUM  
1.4.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

NOVEMBER 1946

GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 95A



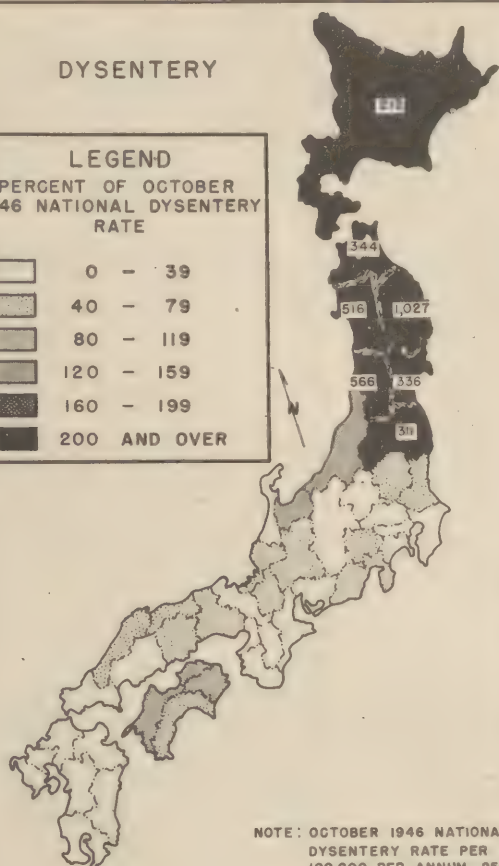
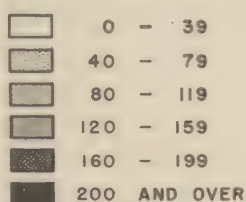
# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

PREFECTURES — JAPAN — OCTOBER 1946

## DYSENTERY

### LEGEND

PERCENT OF OCTOBER  
1946 NATIONAL DYSENTERY  
RATE

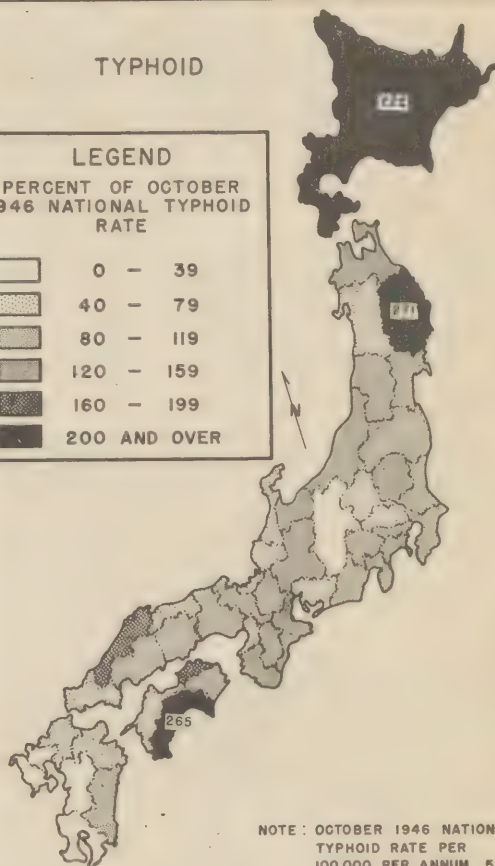
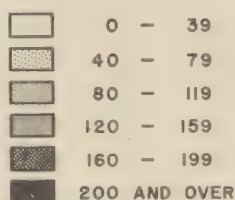


NOTE: OCTOBER 1946 NATIONAL  
DYSENTERY RATE PER  
100,000 PER ANNUM 259.9.

## TYPHOID

### LEGEND

PERCENT OF OCTOBER  
1946 NATIONAL TYPHOID  
RATE

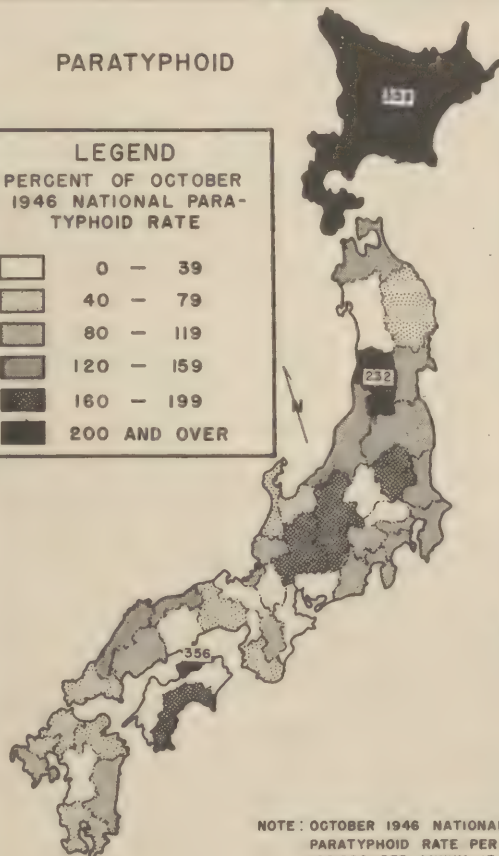
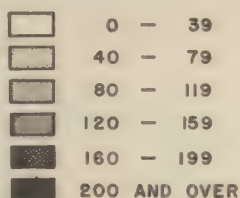


NOTE: OCTOBER 1946 NATIONAL  
TYPHOID RATE PER  
100,000 PER ANNUM 51.7.

## PARATYPHOID

### LEGEND

PERCENT OF OCTOBER  
1946 NATIONAL PARA-  
TYPHOID RATE

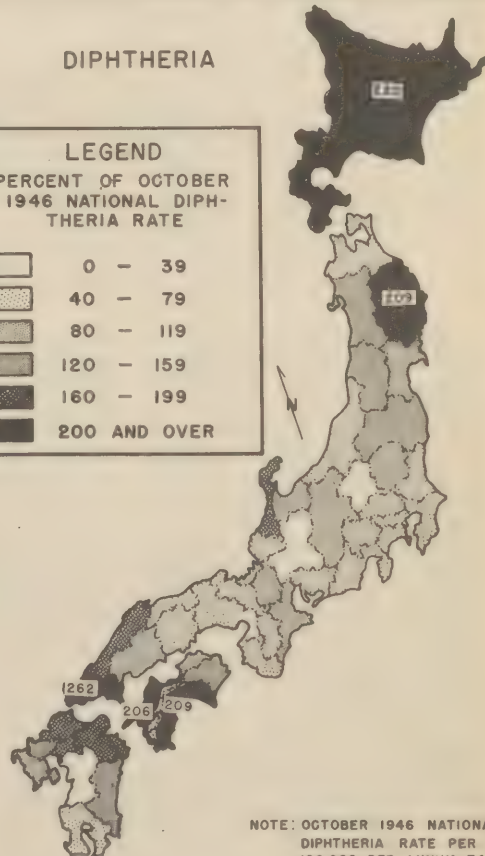
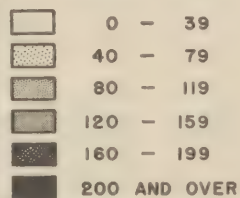


NOTE: OCTOBER 1946 NATIONAL  
PARATYPHOID RATE PER  
100,000 PER ANNUM 13.4.

## DIPHTHERIA

### LEGEND

PERCENT OF OCTOBER  
1946 NATIONAL DIPH-  
THERIA RATE



NOTE: OCTOBER 1946 NATIONAL  
DIPHTHERIA RATE PER  
100,000 PER ANNUM 74.7.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

NOVEMBER 1946

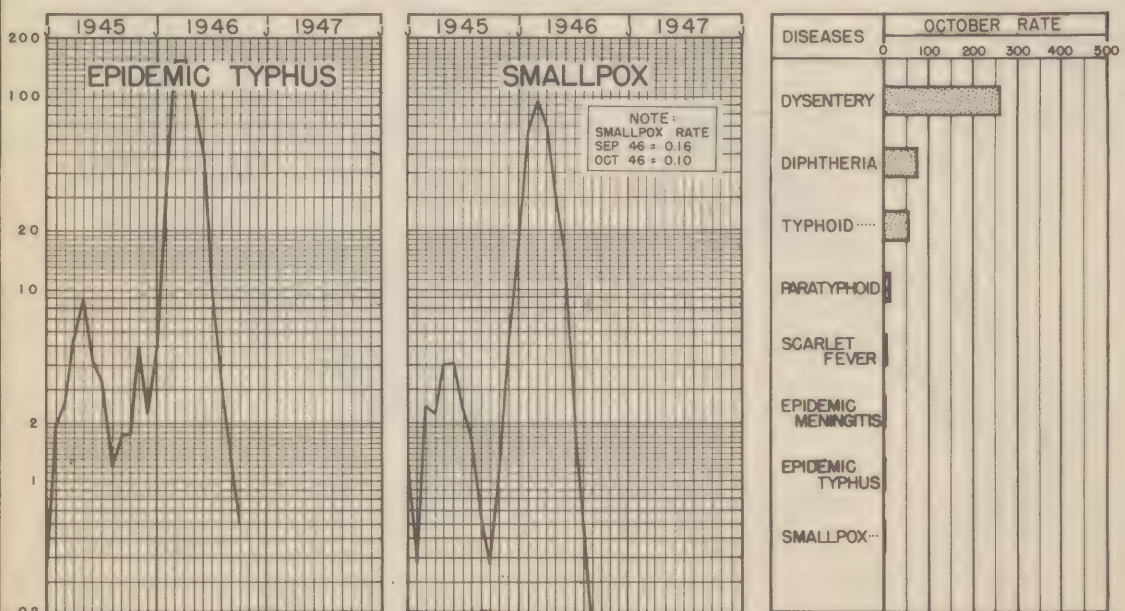
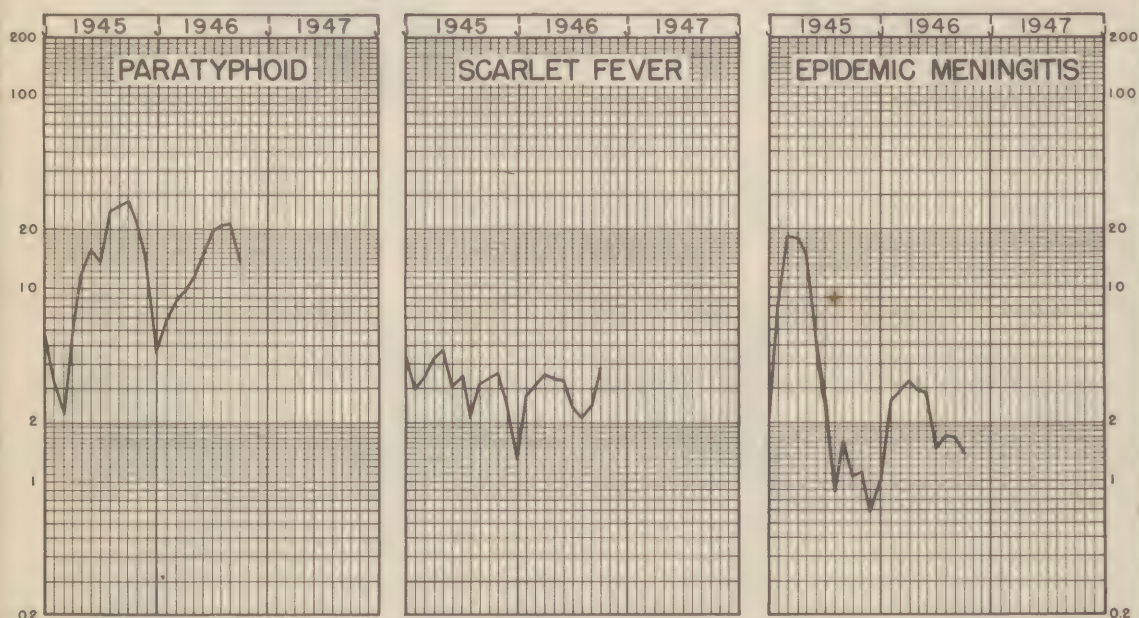
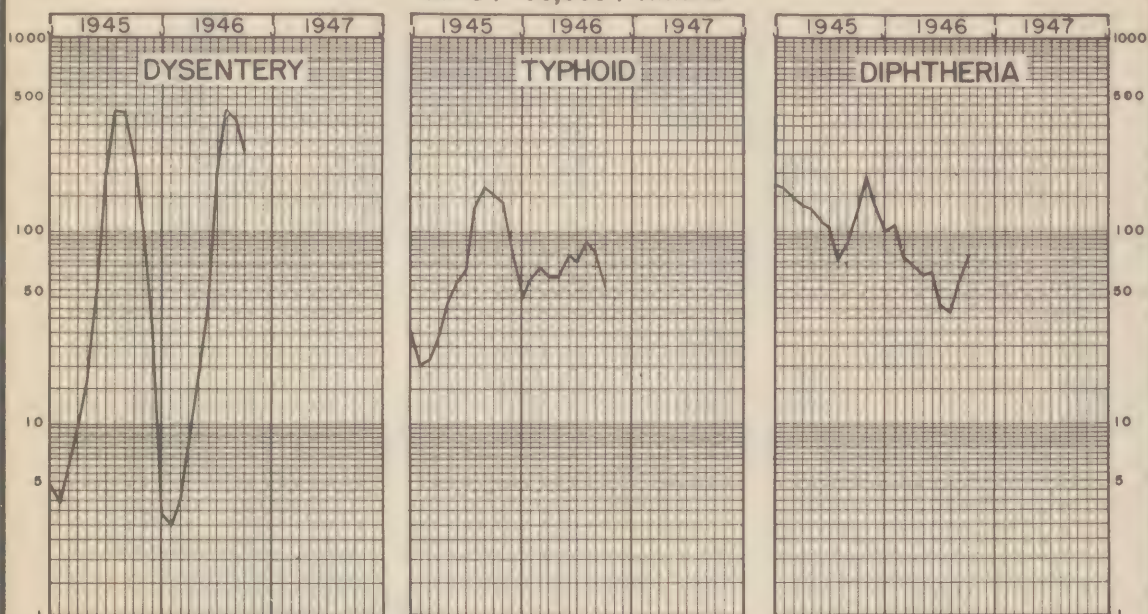
GHO-SCAP

NUMBER 95B



# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

JAPAN — MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1945  
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

NOVEMBER 1946

GHQ-SCAP

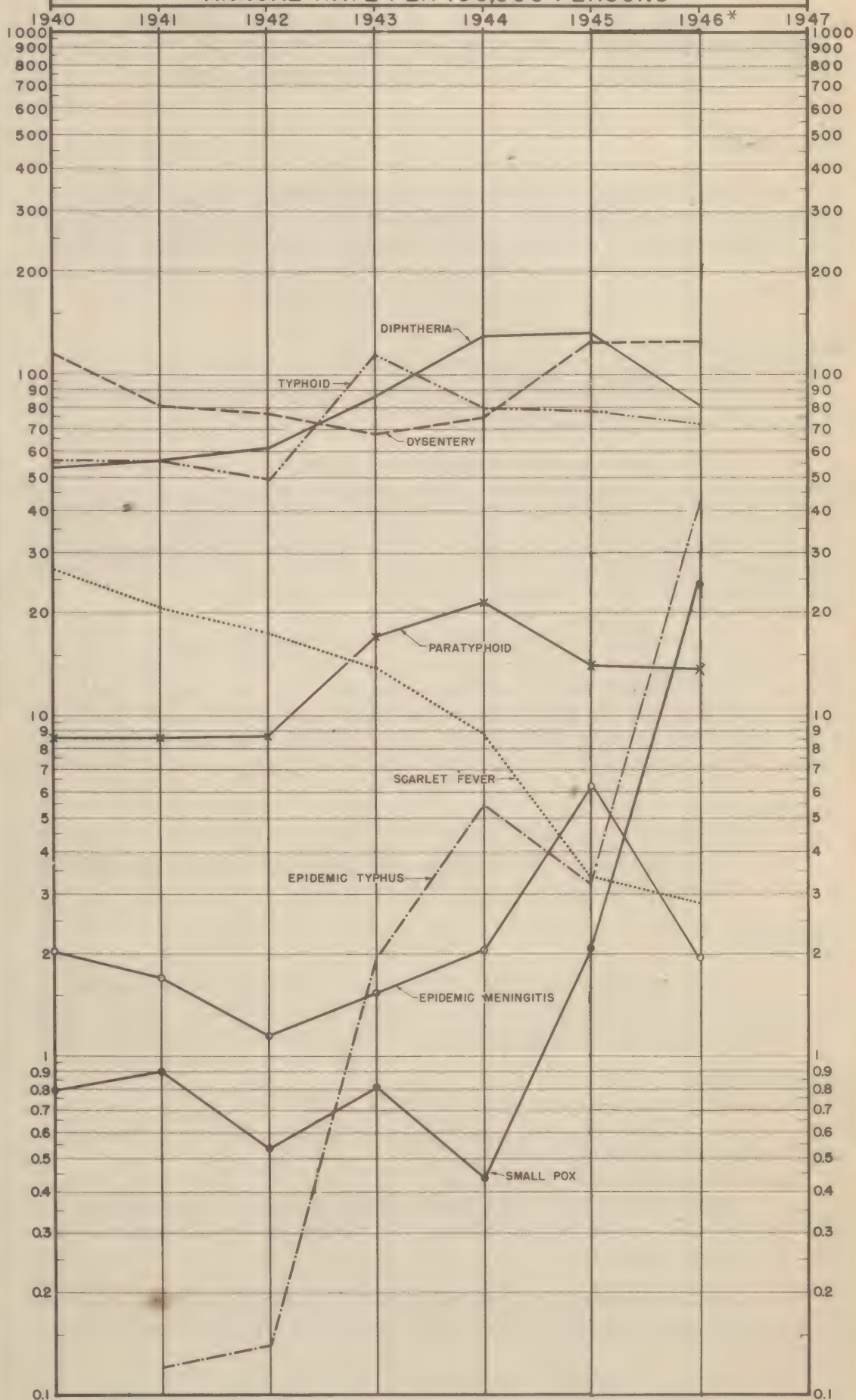
NUMBER 96



# COMMUNICABLE DISEASE TRENDS

## JAPAN — 1940 TO 1946

ANNUAL RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS



\* 12 MONTH PERIOD ENDING 26 OCTOBER 1946.

NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.



rates from January through October. Chart, page 271, compares communicable disease trends from 1940 to 1946.

### Cholera

39. A total of 1,204 cases of cholera have been reported in Japan during the year with only one case in November. An occasional case among repatriates is still being reported from ports of entry.

### Diphtheria

40. The nationwide diphtheria immunization program is approximately 70 percent complete. The incidence of diphtheria during the month ending 15 November varied between 80 and 86 per 100,000 per annum. The present incidence is approximately 40 percent of that for the corresponding period of last year.

### Epidemic Typhus

41. Every effort is being made to prevent a typhus epidemic this season.

42. The typhus rate has decreased steadily from 153.2 per 100,000 per annum in April to .6 per 100,000 per annum in October. There was a gradual increase in the number of cases reported during November especially in Tokyo, Osaka and Hyogo Prefectures where the disease was prevalent last season. Control measures have been effective and no known secondary cases have occurred.

43. A two-day training course in louse-borne typhus fever and its control was conducted in Sapporo and Akita City for health officers of Hokkaido and the Tohoku region. Louse control methods other than the use of DDT were emphasized in the course to counteract a tendency to rely upon it as a cure-all while neglecting other common sense measures.

### Smallpox

44. The incidence of smallpox continued low with only sporadic cases being reported.

### Dysentery

45. The incidence of dysentery decreased during the month, its decline being more rapid than in the same period of 1945. Most cases continue to be concentrated in Hokkaido and northern Honshu.

### Tuberculosis

46. A program for the control of tuberculosis was formally inaugurated during the month.

Patients with active lesions who have left the tuberculosis hospitals are being induced to return by supplying necessary food and funds.

The latest diagnostic procedures and treatment in use in America and other countries are described in a manual for physicians.

Concentration on case finding and individual control has been resumed through talks to various nursing and teaching organizations.



### Venereal Disease

47. Japanese prefectural venereal disease control officers have been designated in nearly all prefectures.

48. Requests for additional basic venereal disease control data have been sent to each prefecture to aid in the formulation of plans for a long-range national venereal disease control program.

### Port Quarantine

49. Foreign quarantine regulations for Japan, acceptable in international procedures, were published by SCAP during the month. These regulations govern the entry and exit of all individuals, aircraft and surface vessels.

### VITAL STATISTICS

50. Births during October totaled 190,727 and deaths numbered 93,588. The quarterly birth rate was 30.7 per 1,000 population while the death rate was 15.1; the September rates were 32.2 and 20.5 respectively.

51. Stillbirths totaled 8,206, the highest level reached during the four months beginning July and establishing the rate of 43.0 per 1,000 live births; the preceding quarterly figure was 41.6.

52. Infant deaths were 10,087 or 52.9 per 1,000 live births. The preceding quarterly rate was 60.7.

53. Marriages and divorces during the month decreased to 37,654 and 5,237 respectively. The quarterly marriage rate was 6.1 and the divorce rate 0.8 per 1,000 population. The preceding quarterly rates were 8.1 and 1.6 respectively.

54. Charts, page 274, show monthly vital statistics rates from July to October. Maps, page 275, show prefectural rates for October.

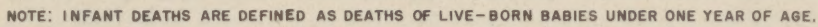


MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

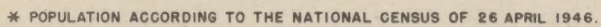
## RATE / 1000 POPULATION\* / ANNUM



## RATE / 1000 LIVE BIRTHS



## RATE / 1000 POPULATION\* / ANNUM



\*\*\* CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW, AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

NOVEMBER 1946

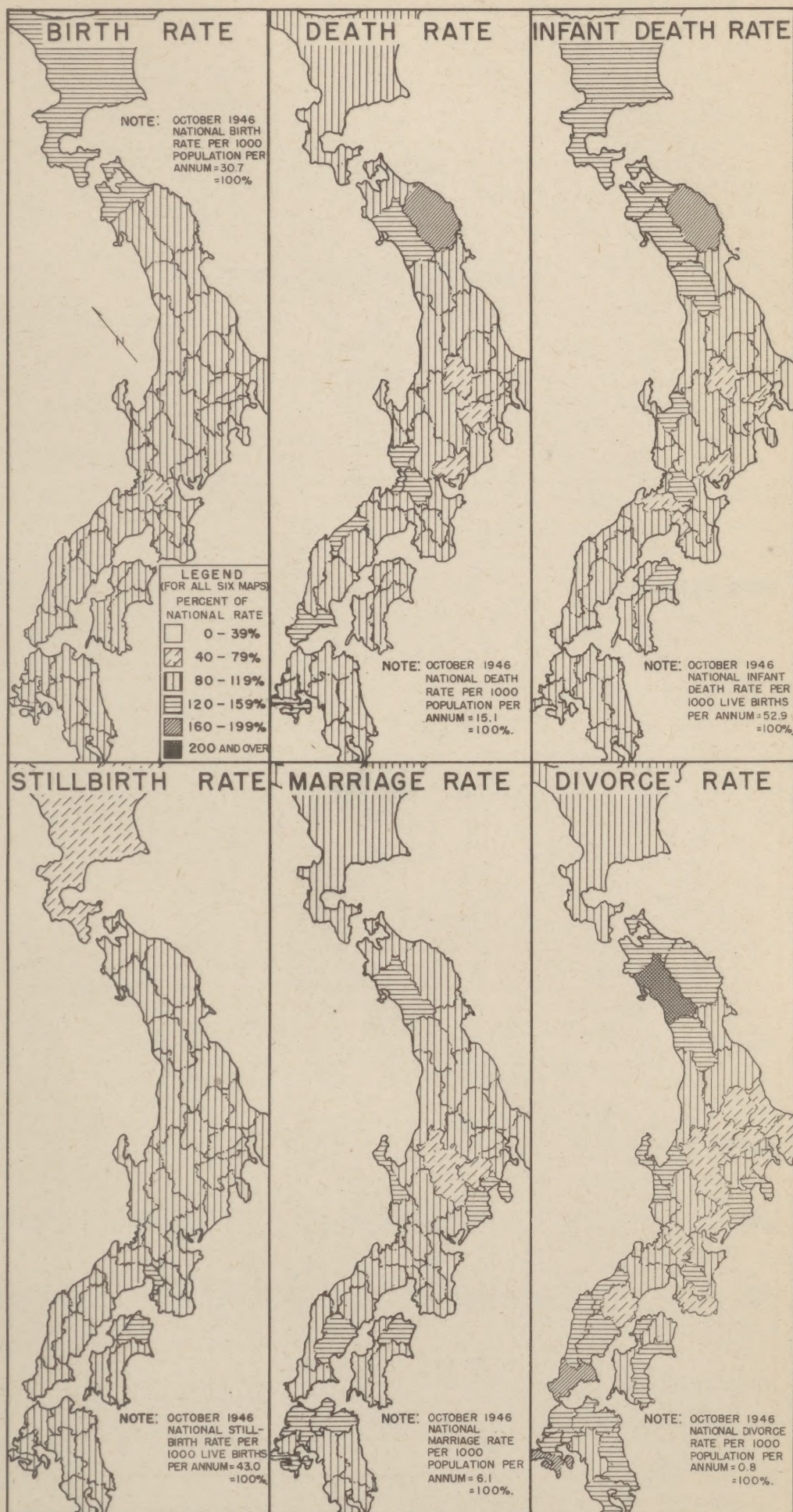
GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 98



# PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

OCTOBER 1946\*



\* POPULATION AS REPORTED IN THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 26 APRIL 1946.  
SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

NOVEMBER 1946

GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 99



